BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Coahoma Community College Public Water Supply Name

	List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
The Foundation of the Foundati	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consume dence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCI be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please	e Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other Campus Buildings
	Date customers were informed: 6 / 29/2012
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
□X	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Clarksdale Press Register
	Date Published: 6 /29 /2012
X	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Moore's Dorm, Friends Hall, McLaurin Dorm Dickerson-Johnson Library, Business Office, Curry Hall, Whiteside Hall, Date Posted: 7/6 / 2012 Allied Health, Skill Tech, Student Union, Trustees Building
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
<u>CERT</u>	<u> </u>
the for consist Department	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the information included in the customers and is the information included in the customers and is the information included in the customers are considered.
Name	Time (Frestaent, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
	Mail Completed Form to: Rureau of Public Water Supply/P O. Roy 1700/Jackson. MS 30215

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

Coahoma Community College PECEIVER-WATER SUPPLY PWS ID#0140033

2011 Consumer Confidence Report 16 AM 9: 09

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

French (Français)

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quequ'un qui le comprend bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

We purchase our water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities. This Clarksdale Public Utilities water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta Sand Aquifer and the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment and its availability

The Source Water Assessment for Coahoma Community College is available at this time. Coahoma Community College well(s) were ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. A copy of the assessment is maintained at the main office for public review during normal business hours. The Consumer Confidence Report for Coahoma Community College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Coahoma Community College Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the office of Jerone Shaw, Director of the Physical Plant at Coahoma Community College for public review during normal business hours. Please contact Jerome Shaw at 662-621-4085

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerone Shaw at 662-621-4085. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit <u>www.epa.gov/watersense</u> for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after vour pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample Quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although his was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Coahoma Community College is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table for Coahoma Community College

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your <u>Water</u>	Ra Low	nge <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfe	ctant By-Pro	ducts						
(There is convincing evic	lence that add	dition of a	disinfecta	nt is nec	essary fo	r control o	f microbial co	ontaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2)(ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.5	1.2	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	17.5	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminant	S							
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	56.95	ND	56.95	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1122	0.003	0.1122	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	0.6	2.7	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.563	0.14	0.563	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.4	1.7	4.4	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	9.4	4 9	.4 2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample <u>Date</u>	# Sample Exceeding		Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminant	L						
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

		MCLG or	MCL or	Your							
	<u>ntaminants</u>	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source					
Carbon Tetrac	chloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities					
Vinyl Chlorid	e (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories					
Nitrate [measi (ppm)	ured as Nitrogen]	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits					
Nitrite [measu (ppm)	ared as Nitrogen]	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits					
Unit Descript	tions			y Missian S							
	Term					Definition					
	ug/L					umber of micrograms of substance in one liter of water					
	ppm					m: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)					
	ppb		ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)								
	pCi/L		pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)								
NA: NA: not applicable											
	ND					ND: Not detected					
	NR				1	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.					
Important Di	rinking Water Definit	ions									
Term						Definition					
	MCLG: Maximum Co MCLGs allow for a m			The level o	f a contami	nant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.					
MCL	MCL: Maximum Confeasible using the best				of a contami	nant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as					
TT	TT: Treatment Techni	que: A requir	ed proces	s intended t	o reduce the	level of a contaminant in drinking water.					
AL	AL: Action Level: The follow.	e concentration	on of a con	ntaminant w	hich, if exc	eeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must					
Variances & Exemptions	Variances and Exemp	tions: State or	EPA per	mission not	to meet an	MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.					
MRDLG						drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to to control microbial contaminants.					
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum res addition of a disinfect					disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that ninants.					
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not	Regulated									
	MPL: State Assigned		rmissible	Level	1944						
	<u> </u>										

Contact Name: Jerone Shaw

For more information please contact:

Address: 3240 Friars Point Road, Clarksdale, MS 38614

Phone: 662-621-4085 Fax: 662-621-4667

Information from the Clarksdale Public Utilities 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta and Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is available at this time. A copy of this assessment is maintained at the main office of Clarksdale Public Utilities at 416 Third Street for public review during normal business hours. Clarksdale Public Utilities wells were ranked moderate in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pamela Jossell, Controller at (662) 627-8499. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month and two weeks after that date at 4:15 P.M. in the main administrative building of Clarksdale Public Utilities, 416 Third Street.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Clarksdale Public Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table for Clarksdale Public Utilities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Your	Ra	inge	Sample	ja Aara	
<u>Contaminants</u>	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfec	tant By-Pr	oducts for	Clarks	dale Pi	ıblic Ut	ilities		
(There is convincing evident	ence that ad	dition of a	disinfec	tant is	necessat	y for cont	trol of micro	obial contaminants)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1	0.57	1.53	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	17.5	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	for Clarks	dale Pub	lic Utilit	ies				
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1122	0.003	0.1122	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.563	0.149	0.563	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	0.5	2.7	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	10	0	4.4	0.5	4.4	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	20	0 5	6.95	15	56.95	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50)	9.4	2.5	9.4	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminar	its for Cla	rksdal	e Publi	c Uti	lities				
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5 2	2.28	0.037	2.28	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0	.824	0	0.824	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30		.156		0.156	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Contaminants fo	or Clarksd	lale Pu	blic Ut	ilitie					
Toluene(ppm)	1	1	0.	0005)	0.0005	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.	0005	0.000 5	0.0005	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	;	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichlorethane (ppb)	0	5		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethlyene (ppb)	7	7		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1, 2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70)	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1, 2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1, 2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	700	100	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2, 4- Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	,	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethylene (ppb)	200	200	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	AL	Your Water	4	ample Date		amples	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants			1						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.009	T	2009		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	8.8	1	2009		2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	4k a Classi	Selvicino	Y 1.11	¥ 74*5*.		oessiview.	C C1	as Danout	

For more information on the Clarksdale Public Utilities Consumer Confidence Report, please contact:

Contact Name: Rusty Manuel

Address: 416 Third St., Clarksdale, MS 38614

Phone: 662-627-8468

Email: cpuictech@cableone.net



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF COAHOMA

Personally appeared	l before me, a Notary Pu	ıblic in and for said C	ounty and State, the pu	ıblisher, general manager, or his
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			ounty and state aforesaid, called
				of a notice of which a true copy
is hereto affixed, has l	been made in said paper	for the period of	we	eks consecutively to-wit:
	47 No. 50		. ~//	
In Vol	47 No. 50	dated the 2	7^{20} day of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{W}}$	ne 2012
In Vol.	No	, dated the	day of	
In Vol.	No	, dated the	day of	
In Vol	No	, dated the	day of	
	Me Notary Public res 2 2 20 1	29 4 2012 Frioch		
	nt thereof for a total of	2		
times \$ 1254,40				
	deposing to same for	a total cost of		
s 1257,40	0 11			

For the Clarksdale Press Register

Coahoma Community College PWS ID#0140033 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir

French (Francais)

Consensor contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quequ'un qui le comprend bien

Is my water sale?
We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Sale Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This
report is designed to provide details about where your water cornes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This
report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best ablies.

No I need to take special precautions?

Some pools not be more volumeable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoing chemotherapy and influence of the particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. FFA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosportidum and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (860-426-4791)

Where does my water come from?
We nurchase our water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities. This Clarksdale Public Utilities water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparia Sand Aquifer and the Mendian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment and its availability

Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment and its availability
The Source Water Assessment for Conforcia Consumity College is available at this time. Conform Connemnity College wells; were ranked lower in terms of
susceptibility to contamination. A copy of the assessment is maintained at the mane office for public review during normal business boars. The Consumer
Confidence Report for Conforcia Community College will not be mained to the maner system customers. However, a copy of the Conforma Community College
Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the office of Force Shaw, Director of the Physical Plant at Conforma Community College for public review during
normal business boars. Please contact Jerone Shaw at 667-601-1005.

When was the pre-confidence for machiness water?

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including borded water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a leath risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (IPA) Safe Drinking Water Holling (800-416-4791). The sources of drinking water (toolt up water and bottled water) inches freuex, later, streams, poorls, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally covering unineasts and, in some cases, notificative material, and up pick of substances resulting from the presence of naturals of from humans activity. Introduct contaminants, such as viruses and besteria, that may come from sevarge treatment plants, sprine systems, agricultural threator, and widelife; incorpatic contaminants, such as safe and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from water runoff; industrial, or denotes its wastewater discharges, and and past protection, mining or farming pesticides and between and volutive organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petition, and can also come from gas stations, when of torm water runoff, and period and and such contaminants in all to come from gas stations, with of torm water runoff, and spring contaminants with the case is periodically and processes and and soften contaminants which are byproducts of industrial processes and the products of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in totaled water which must provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in totaled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerone Shaw at 662-621-4085. We want our valued customers to be

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your signs is treated by distinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of obtaine or other disinfection to kill dangerous besteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Distinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 19th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of want per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes on make a big difference—by one today and soon it will become second nature.

Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a buth.

- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month. Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leady to feed abovest. Faced westers are mempersive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toiler for a lead, place a few drops of food coloning in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toiler boiled without flustring, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gathous a mouth.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fact as the coll can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit was crugos/autosess; for more information

The purpose of this source is to determine whether a cross-contection may exist at your forme or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause constantination or publicion to exist the system. We are responsible for enlowing cross-connection content regulations and instruing that no constantinants care, under any flow conditions, eater the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please conflict us so that we can discuss the issue, and if precede, curvey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirtpool tubs not included)

MLL	MCL: Maximum Contaminated Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as chose to the MCLGs a feasible using the best available treatment technology.
	the contract of the second process introduct to reduce the level of a contaminant in draking water.
21142112	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, inggers treatment or other requirements which a water system most follow.
Variances & Exemptions	
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a deficing water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health, MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
-100000000	health. MeDLUS of the refer the terminal or is under the Medlus of the design of the d
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Connect Name: Beroise Shaw Address: 1240 Friant Point Road, Clarkedate, MS 38614 Phono: 662-621-4085 Fac: 662-621-4667

Information from the Clarksdale Public Utilities 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

It my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Dirinking Water Act (SDWA).

This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed in providing you with information because informed customers are one has allies.

Do I need to take special presentations? Some people may be more subscrable to consuminate in divisions were than the general populations. Insurance opportunition of the providing the providing of the moderney, persons who have undergone open transplants, popula with Insurance compared provises such as persons with career undergoing of the moderney, persons who have undergone open transplants, popula with Insurance opportunities of the provision of the provis

Where does my water come from?
Our water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparts and Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability
Our source water assessment and its availability
Our source water assessment is available at this time. A copy of this assessment is maintained at the main office of Classisdale Public Utilities at 116
Third Street for public review during normal business bours, Clarksdale Public Utilities wells were nailed moderate in terms of assorptibility to

Why are there contaminates in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including by titled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contagninants. The presence of contaminants brinking water, including by titled water poses a health in this. More information about occuminants and potential bettled effects on the obtained by calling the four or necessaryly indicates that water poses a health in this. More information about contaminants and potential bettled effects on the obtained by calling the feature of the contaminants. The presence of a contained to paster and bottled water, because it is contained to the state of the fand or through the ground, it dissolves searnally included rivers, takes, transes, positis, reservoirs, springs, and stells. As water travels over the surface of a familiar of term burness arrivers occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick to guideances resulting from the presence of animate of root burness arrivers occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can place the present of a familiar of root burness arrivers occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick to guide the containing to the present of a familiar of root burness arrivers of administration, of the present of a familiar of the present of a familiar of the burness are made and a production, mining, or familing periodics and whether this section water manific and manification of the surface of the present of the section of the manifest of the present of the section of the surface of the present of the section of the present of the section of the present of the section of the present of the present of the section of the present of the present of the section of the present of the se

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pamela fossell. Controller at (642) 627-8499. We want our valued concerns to be indirented about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the section Tuesday of the month and two weeks after that date at 415 P.M. in the main administrative building of Clarksdale Public Utilities, 416 Third Stores.

Additional Information for Lead

If peeme elevated levels of lead on cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily

If peemes, elevated levels of lead on cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily

from materials and components associated with service lines and home planning. Clarksdale Public Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drioting

water, but caused control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in

potential for lead exposure by liability your top for by seconds to D. immores before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in

your water, you may which to have your water tested. Information to lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are

available from the Safe Drinking Water Hostine or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table for Clarksdale Public Utilities
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA presentes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water
systems. The table below incis all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calculate year of this report. Although many more
contaminants were texted, only those substances into below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring
contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be currently contaminants would be currently expensive, and
in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may writtelly improve the variet of Madding areas. in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of constamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may requirement, more year of Jennison as 3 persons and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the toble.

- ource Water Pretertise Tips
 reterion of disking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways

 Eliminate excess use of larm and garden fertilizers and posicious—they contain hazardous chamicals that can reach your drinking water source.

 Exch as they ware not.

- Pick up after your pets.

 If you have your own septis system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

 Dispute of chemicals properly, take used motor of to a recycling conter.

 Volunteer in your community. Find awarehold to relited note occurrence or contraction or posterior starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to learn system your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Surfa Watershed Team.

 Organizer a storm desir specificing project with your local government or water supplier. Second a message next to the street drain reminding people. "Dump No Waste Drains to Never" or "Protect Your Watershed and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains drain greatly into your local water body.

Other Information on your local water root;

Other Information

WESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In RESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

The accurtance with the Radionacidise Rule all community public water applies were required to sample Quarterly for radionacidise beginning hancery

The accurtance with the Radionacidise Rule all community public water applying by the schoolade deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississipsi State Department

Of Heddis Radiological Hedda Indexter to the Environmental Petertion Apersy (EPA) suspended analyses and prompting of adulty and results until further notice. Although his was not the result of inaction by the public water spayby, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notice

of their date, your water system their soft completed the monitoring requirements. The Bareau of Piblic West Supply has taken action to resure that

you water system the returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Duputy Director, Bureau of Public

Water Supply, as 661-576-718.

Water Supply, at 801-7 fe-7 LS.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated break of lead can cause serious health problemts, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in detailing water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Coulomus Community College is responsible for providing high quality draking materials used outcomes associated with service lines and home plumbing components. When your water test here injuring for serval hours, you can minimize the protectial for lead curvator by thoshing you pare 50 90 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for draking or cooking. If you are concerned about head in your pertuit for lead curvator by thoshing you page 50 90 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for draking or cooking. If you are concerned about head in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in driving water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is a valiable from the Safe Draking Water Holizo or at high/liwawe.epg and safe-statement.

Material Coulombing Water Holizo or at high/liwawe.epg and control Control Control or Community Collains.

Water Coulombing Water Polizo or at high Plant Water Control or Community Collains.

Water Quality Data Table for Coahoma Community College

Water Quality Cata Table for Cushoma Community College
In order to ensure that any water is safe to drink, EFA rescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminates in water provided by public water systems.
The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we dectened during the leader's year of this report. Although many more contaminants were
tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contains more naturally covering contaminants. All two levels,
these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and an one case, would not persist
these substances are generally only harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and not access, which and persist
these softenies more, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the cubendar year of the report. The EFA or the State requires to in monitor for
certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of whese recommends do not very significantly from years to leve, or the system is not
certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these recommends do not very significantly from years to leve, or the system is not
certain contaminants less than once per year the case of the concentrations of the system of the contamination of the system of

Contaminants	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your	Rq		Sample	Violation	we have provided the definitions below one acoc. Typical Source
isinfectants & Disinfe	test By-Pro	ducts						
There is convincing evid	mos ikai ad	dition of a	disinfectan	(is noo	ssery (or control of a	ticrobial cor	tamerants)
hlorine (as C12)(ppm)		1	1.1	0.5	1.2	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Inhalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	17.5	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
laloacetic Acids HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
laorganie Conteminas	3							E S L S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
Cyanide (as Free Co)	200	200	56.95	ND	56.95	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
(ppb) Barium (ppm)	,	2	0.1122	0.003	0.112	2 2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	0.6	2.7	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	1	0.563	0.14	0.563	3 2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and abantisum factorie
Circonium (opb)	100	160	4.4	1.7	4.4	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Scienium (ppb)	50	50	9.4	4	9.4	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Contaminents	MCLG	ΔŁ	Your Water	Sem Dr		# Samples Exceeding Al	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
I sorganie Contamina	its							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	20	11	0	No	Corrosion of household plambing systems; Erosion of natura deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	13	1.3	0.3	20	n	0	No	Cerrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natura deposits

	vere monitored (

MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Violation				
0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities			
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) 0 Vinvl Chloride (ppb) 0		ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories			
10	10	ND	No	Rusoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of patural deposits			
1	ī	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of patural deposits			
STATE				Definition			
SECTION S	egf.: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of weter						
	pont parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)						
	oph: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)						
10.0505	2000		pCull: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)				
			100000	NA: not applicable			
edatates.	10.00			ND: Not detected			
				NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.			
985							
			1802000	Definition			
	0	0 2 16 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 2 NO 16 10 ND 1 1 ND	0 2 ND No 16 10 ND No 1 1 ND No			

	MCLG or	MCL. Thor	0.00	our	Rai	4.00	Sample			
Contaminants !	<u>ARDLG</u>	MRDI		aks			Street Co.	Viela	104	Typical Source
afectants & Disinfecta	at By-Pr	oducts i	or C	brksd	ele Pu	bie Co	ities			resisminants)
ere is convincing eviden	ce that ac		1 0		100	ecessar	43.535.54	100		product of drinking water chlorination
oacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA 4	- 4 - 60		1	NA 0.57	1.53	2011	Ni Ni		ster additive used to control microbes
orine (as C12) (ppm) HMs [Total raiomethanes] (ppb)	NA.	80		17.5	NA		2011	N	э Ву	-product of drinking water disinfection
rganic Contaminants	or Chirl	sdale Pr	blic	Urilio	8					
num (ppm)	2	2		1122		0.1122	2011	N	° þf	scharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosko natural deposits
eride (ppm)	1	4	1	0.563	0.149	0.563	2011	N	° þi	osion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong tech scharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
rate (measured as trogen)(ppm)	10	10		0.08	0.08	0.08	2011	N	" bf	moff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosko natural deposits.
trite (measured as trogen) (opm)	ı	1		0.02	0.02	0.62	2011	١,	o 14	moff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion satural deposits
utimony (ppb)	6	6		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	1	· El	ischarge from petroleum refineriës; lire retardants; ceramics; ectronics; solder; test addaton.
rsenic (ppb)	ő	10	T	2,7	0.5	2,7	2011		⁽⁰ s	rosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass of electronics production wastes
iryllism (ppb)		1		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	T	10	ischarge from metal refineries and coal-barning factories; Discharge om electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
edmium (ppb)	5	5		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	İ	r	formsion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; ranoff from waste batteries and paints
hromium (ppb)	100	10	0	4.4	0.5	4.4	2011		No E	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
yanide [as Free Cn]	200	20	0	56.95	15	56.9	2011		Vo.	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from seel/metal factories
opb) tercury (Inorganic)	2	2	1886	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011			rosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refinences and factories; rosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
opb) elenium (ppb)	50	,	0	9.4	2.5	9.4	2011		. 1	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural leposits; Discharge from mines
Thaillium (ppb)	0.5	+		0.5	0.5	0.5	2011		. 1	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leathing from ore-processing intest drug factories
ladioactive Contamina	nts for 6	hrkula	le Pe	blic U	tilities					
Alpha emitters (pCvL)	0		5	2.28		7 2.2	2006		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined	0		5	0.82	1 0	0.82	4 2000	ı l	No .	Erosion of natural deposits
226/228) (pCVL) Uranium (ug/L)	0		0	0.15	6 0.0	0.1	6 200	1	No	Frosion of natural deposits
Volatile Contaminants	for Clar				es			Ą.		
Toluene(ppm)	1		1	0.000		0.00	05 201	U .	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10		10	0.00	35 0.0		A 0000		No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Вепиене (ррб)	0		5	0.5	0	5 0.	201	1	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tacks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	0		5	0.5	0	5 6.	5 201	1	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
(ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene (ppl	600	1	900	0.9	0	5 0.	5 201	ī	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppl			75	0.	0		A COST	-	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichlorethane (ppb) 0		5	0.5	0	5 0	5 201	1	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichlomethlyene (ppb)	1		1	0.	5 0	5 0	5 201	1	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1, 2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	11		70	0.	5 0	5 0	5 20	0	М	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1, 2- Dichloroethylene (ppb	10	0	100	6.	5 (5 0	5 20	11	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb	MANAGEMENT OF STREET		5	0.	5 (5 0	5 20	11	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1, 2-Dichloropropane (ppb)			5	0	5 (.5 (.5 20	it.	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	70	0	700	0.	5	13 (5 20	11	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	70	0	100	0	5).5 (.5 20	n	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	-		5	0	5)3 1	1.5 20	11	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenze (ppb)	ne 1	0	70	0	5	0.5),5 20)11	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichleroethyler (ppb)	• 1	x0	200	0	5	0.5).5 20)11	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)		,	5			_		911	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (pp		0	3	-	-	-		011	No Wa	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Leaching from PVC piping: Discharge from plastics factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	+	0	2	Your	100	0.5 npte	0.5 2 #Same	011 ples	No Excess	e e
Contaminants				Water		韭	Exceedia	g Al,	ΔŁ	Typical Searce
Exerganic Contamin Copper - action level			ade 8 1.3	ublic 1 1.009		s)09	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erusion of satural depos
consumer taps (pom) Lead - action level at	-	-+	880			8888	2		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural depos
consumer rate (bbp)	38 R.	0	15	8,8	1 2	009				' ' ' '

For more laformation on the Clarksdale Public Utilities Consumer Confidence Report, pl Contact Name: Rusty Manuel Address: 416 Third St., Clarksdale, MS 38614

Phone: 662-627-8468

Email: <u>quiet charabloore sei</u>

End of Information from the Clarksdale Public Utilities 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

THE CLARKSDALE PRESS REGISTER

THE CETY ED - WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUL 16 AM 9: 09

Friday, June 22, 2012

Coahoma Community College PWS ID#0140033 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua pocable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir

French (Francais)

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quequ'un qui le comprend bien.

sed to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This we are present on present only to a remain a more and a property of setting the provide destails do where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapobot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with career undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone cream transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about disoking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Holline (800-426-4791).

N here does my water come from? We purchase our water from the Clarkstale Public Utilities. This Clarkstale Public Utilities water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta Sand Aquifer and the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aguifer.

Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment and its availability

Consumer Louisteese report, source water assessment and no anatomic The Source Wart Assessment for Codomic Community College is available at this time. Coaloma Community College well(s) were realed lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. A copy of the assessment is maintained at the main office for public review during normal beatness hours. The Consumer Confidence Report for Conhorna Community College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Conhorna Community College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Conhorna Community College Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the office of Lerone Shaw, Director of the Physical Plant at Conhorna Community College for public review during mornal business hours. Please contact Lerone Shaw at 662-621-4085

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bothled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water posses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by celling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Sale Drinking Water Hothine (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include irvers, likes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, realisation was not in some cases, realisation with presence of animals for from human activity—included contaminants, such as salls and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from undern activities, and it is a salls and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result into much not water moral, industrial, or disnessic wastewater discharges, or old and gas production, mining, or farming presides and herbrindes, which may be offered and production of the mining or farming presides and herbrindes, which may not of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and president of the products of industrial processes and performance production, and can also one from gas stations, when storm water runoff, and sport postents on an advantage of the threshold of any gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that up water is safe to drink, EPA presentibles that limits for contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in boulled water which must provide the same protection for public health. mants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerone Shaw at 662-621-4085. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—by one today and soon it will become second nature.

Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.

- Shin off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
 Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 pallons a month
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the tollet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce past month's water hills
- sk.spa.gov/suterwess for more information

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below tact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property

	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual distinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water distinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to bealth. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of distinfectants to control microbial contaminates.
Variances & Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow:
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Contact Name: Jerone Shaw Address: 3140 Friairs Point Road, Clarksdale, MS 38614 Phone: 662-621-4085 Phone: 662-621-408 Fax: 662-621-4667

Information from the Clarksdale Public Utilities 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Information from the Clarksdale Public Utilities 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

It my water safe?

We are pleased present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from what in contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Bits report is a supplied of last year's water quality. We are controlled up not hilling you with information because informed consensers are one best allies.
Del need to take special prevasions? Some people may be more submemble to consuminate in drinking water than the general population.

Intumano-composition growns such as persons with accurre underprojing demonsharpy, persons who have undergrown grown intemplates, people with IIIV/AIDS or other immunes system disorders, some cherry and infinite out an be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek achieve about drinking water from the health care providers. EPAPCenters for Disease Control (COV) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminates are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hottine (800-416-4791).

ere does my water come from? water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta and Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its mythability
Our source water assessment and its mythability
That source water assessment is smalled at this time. A copy of this assessment is maintained at the main office of Clarkschle Public Utilities at 416
Third Street for public review during personal bosiness bours. Clarkschle Public Utilities wells were maked moderate in terms of susceptibility to

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water

Why are there contaminants in my driaking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants of non excessing indicate that water posses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hodine (800-426-479). The sources of drinking water (both up water and bottled water) technically single processing of the contaminants and a bottled water) technically single production. The contaminants is not some coses, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as vinues and bacteria, that may come from severage beatment plants, explos systems, arguinal interestion of rome human activity; microbial contaminants, such as site and needs; which on the naturality courring or result from urban storm water month industrial, or demonstrate waterwater discharages, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticles and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, traduates such material and contaminants and contaminants and the contaminants and the contaminant and the contaminant of contaminants are under a such as agriculture, traduated processes and portonic materials and the contaminant of contaminants are such as a s

Type have any questiones about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pamela Jossell. Controller at (642) 627-4499. We want our valued customers to be informed about their valuer utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month and two weeks after that date at 4:15 P.M. in the main administrative building of Clarkschie Public Utilities, 416 Taird Street.

Additional Information for Load [Impease, cleaned (see for lead or cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drubking water is primarily from measurials and components associated with service lines and home planehing. Clarkshale Public Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drubking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in planehing components. When your water has been using for several house, you can minimize now, you can minimize may be possed for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for dribking or coulding. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water seeds. Information on lead in dribking west, resting methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Dribking Water Healtine or at http://www.epa.gov/safe/waterlead.

Water Quality Data Table for Clarksdale Public Utilities
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of druking water contain some instirally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our druking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have natritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary symplicantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

- we water Protection Tips

 ection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways.

 Eliminate excess use of Issue and garden fertificers and posticides—they contain bazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider obsecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly, take used motor oil to a recycling center.

 Volunter in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start at Watershed Team.
- now to start a waressect result.

 Organize a stem drain steerilling project with your local government or water supplier. Sees if a message sent to the street drain reminding people.

 "Dump No Water: Penins to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for hooseholds to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information
*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

Water Supply, at 601-30-316. 2018.

Additional Information for Lead if shortward processes beautiful processes the state of the processes where the state of the processes where the processes where the processes where the processes associated with service lines and home planning. Condone Community College is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in planning components. When your water has been stitling for serveral hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flowhing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 misuses before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you many with but but you water tested, information on flood in drinking water, the stimulation of the processes are considered to the state of the Safe Drinking Water Hedine or at http://www.epa.gov/safe-neter/lead.

Water Quality Data Table for Coahoma Community College

Water Qualify Data Table for Coshorna Community College
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to dried, EPA persorther regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems.
The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of his report. Allbough many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be externed; expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A five naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the tast of drinking water and have neutralized value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires so to monitor for contained to the state of the contamination. As such, whose of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To bely now better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contominants	MCLG er MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water			Sample <u>Date</u>	<u>Viehties</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfe	ctant By-Pri	dects						
There is convincing evic	lence that ad	dition of a	disinfecta	nt is nec	essary f	or control of	microbial c	xxxaminasu)
Chlorine (as Cl2)(ppm)	4	4	1,1	0.5	12	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Tribalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	- 80	17.5	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4	NA		2011	No .	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Isorganie Contaminant	1							
Cyanide (as Free Co) (ppb)	200	200	56.95	ND	56.95	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and letilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1122	0.003	0.1122	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	0.6	2.7	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Resoft from orchards; Rusoft from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.563	0.14	0.563	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Otrossium (ppb)	100	100	4.4	1.7	4,4	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	9.4	4	9.4	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
			Your	Samp	le i	Samples	Exceeds	
Contaminants	MCLG	ΔL	Water	Date E		eeeding AL	<u>AL</u>	Typical Source
norganic Contaminants								
.ead - action level at ossumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2011		Ó	No	Corrosion of bossehold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at cosumer taps (ppm)	13	1.3	0.3	2011		0	No	Corrosion of household plurating systems; Erosion of natural deposits

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water MCLG MCL

Contaminants	or MRDLG	or MRDL	Your <u>Water</u>	Violation	Typkal Source			
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) 0		5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities			
Visyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plassics factories			
Nimite [measured as Nitrogen] 10		10	ND	No	Rusoff from fertilizer use; Lesching from Septie tanks, sewage; Erosion of patural deposits			
Vitrite [measured as Nitrogen] ppm)	1	1	ND		Rusoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits			
Unit Descriptions								
Term					Definition			
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one litter of water							
ppon	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)							
pCVL.	pCVL: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)							
NA NA	NA: pot applicable							
ND ND	ND: Not detected							
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.							
mportant Drinking Water Defin	itious							
Term	Defiaition							
MCLG: Maximum C MCLGs allow for a	ontaminant Le margin of safet	vel Goal: v.	The level o	f a contami	isest in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to heal			

	MCLG			T,				
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or G MRDL	Your Water	A 100	Cange High	Sample Date		Typical Source
<u>Contaminants</u> Disinfectants & Disinfec		-					Jan-	. Hittern
There is convincing evid							strol of micr	rokal comuninants)
Haloscetic Acids (HAA5	~~~~~	60	4	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(ppb) Chlorine (as Ct2) (ppm)		4	1	0.57	1000	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total	NA	80	17.5	8 88 8	9/40/249	2011	No.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes] (ppb) Inorganic Contaminants	Table 1		0.00000	9 (98)	L	<u>Line</u>	Estate I	B) PRIBATO O MINISTER
	0.000		1000	1988	1	T	1 4	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion
Banum (ppm)	2	2	+	+	3 0.1122		No	of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	1	0.563	-			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong tee Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Russoff from fertilizer use: I eaching from centre tanks, several, Erosio
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen (ppm)	.jo	10	0.08	-		2011	No	Rusoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosi of natural deposits. Rusoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from sentic tanks, sewage; Erosi
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	ı	1	0.02			2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosis of natural deposits Nichard from patrolaum refinences for extendent committee.
Antinony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	Ó	10	2.7	0.5	2.7	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Rusoff from orchards; Rusoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	(00	100	4.4	0.5	4.4	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp milts; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Co) (ppb)	200	260	56.95		56.95	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	9.4	2.5	9.4	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contamina			-		Ì.			
Alpha emitters (pCvL) Radium (combined	0	15	2.28	0.037	1.28	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCVL)	0	5	0.824		0.824	2008		Existing of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0 or Christi	30 tale Public			0.156	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Contaminants fo Toluene(ppm)	or Clarkeds	iale Public	0.0005	Lacon	0.0005	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
	100000000	10000	2.2	5 0 000	9.000	2000 A25		
Xylenės (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	5	0.0005	2011	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Benzene (ppb) Carbon Tetrachloride	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	V9535000	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfil
(ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	3570 (25.0)	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75 0	75	0.5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2011	No No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichlorethere (ppb) 1,1-Dichloroethlyene	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
(ppb)	1	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1, 2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1, 2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1, 2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	50095050	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
ppb) Edsylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011		Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	700	100	0.5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2011		Orscharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	8888	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
,2, 4- Trichlorobenzene	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011		Discharge from textile-finishing factories
ppb) 1,1,1-Trichloroethylene moh)	260	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	Stocker I	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
ppb) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	3	200 5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
ppb) Frichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5		0.5	05	2011	***	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Frichloroethylene (ppb) Finyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No 1	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
	- 1	You	80 Kasi	usple	100	esoples	Exceeds	
Contemberate sorganic Contemberate for		AL Water		Date es	Excess	ding AL.	AL	Typical Source
	100-100-100	dale Public	Mar 200,333	es 2009		0	No C	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit
Copper - action level at	13		D	all size	Chica.	dista.	100 co.	Officers of Research
onsumer taps (ppm) .cad - section level at onsumer taps (pph)		15 8.8	•	1009	ton.	2	No C	Corrosion of household plambing systems; Erosion of natural deposit

For more information on the Clarksdale Public Utilities Consumer Confidence Report, please contact:

Contact Name: Rusty Manuel Address: 416 Third St., Clarksdale, MS 38614

Phone: 662-627-8468

Email: <u>epuicted/acableose.net</u>

End of Information from the Clarksdale Public Utilities 2011 Consumer Confidence Report